

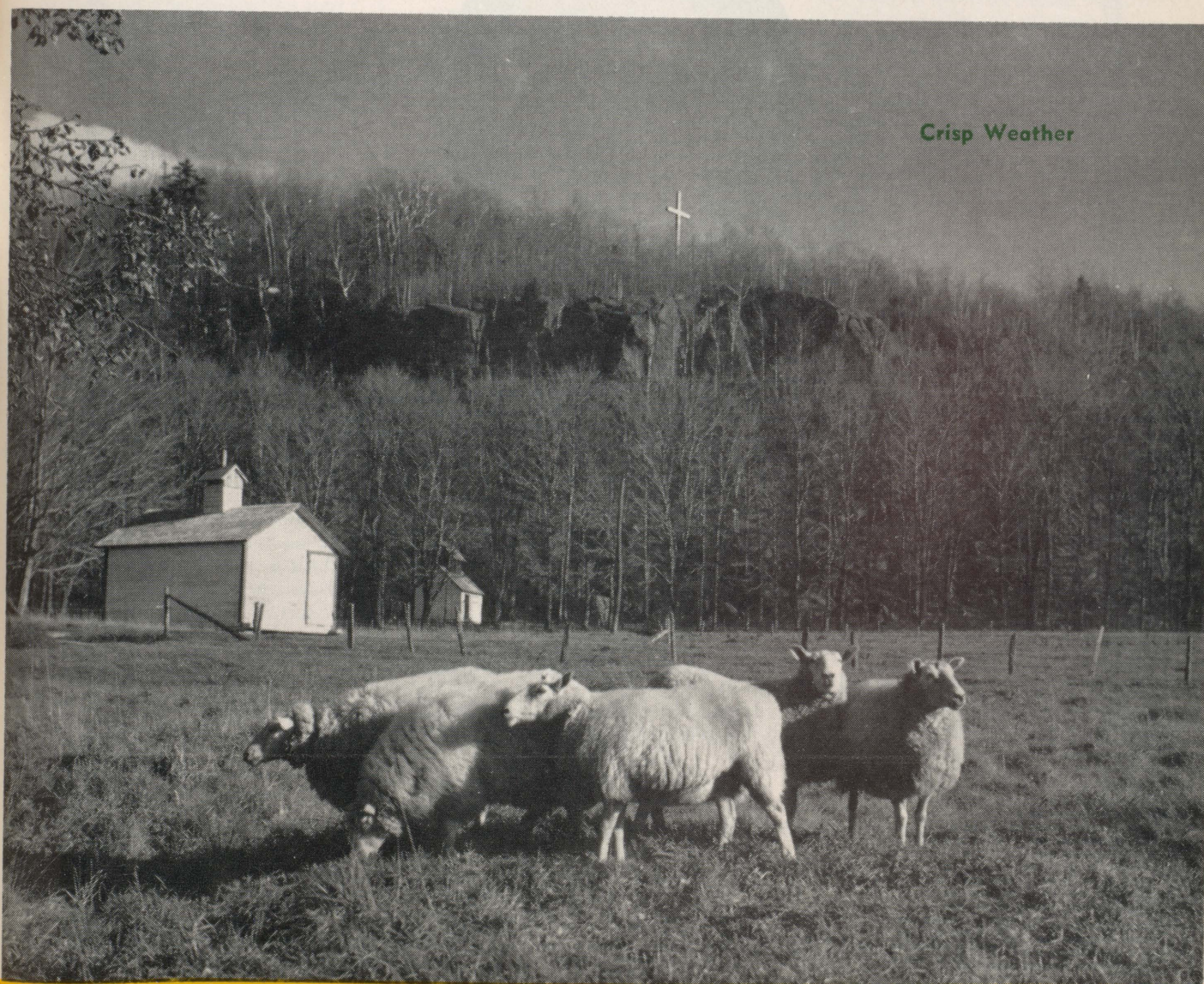
The Macdonald FARM Journal



Vol. 22, No. 11

November, 1961

Crisp Weather



Shop Work

Save Us from Hunters!

Choosing a Washing Machine



THE MACDONALD LASSIE

Editorial

Lest We Procrastinate.... Again!

Shall we continue to waive action to assure the conservation and rational development of our natural and renewable resources? The Resources for Tomorrow Conference has put the challenge squarely to the public, government bodies and industry. We can no longer argue that (a) Canada has limitless natural resources and that there is no need for concern; and (b) that we don't know how to tackle the problem.

Because of the nature and size of the Conference — agriculture, water, regional development, forestry, wild life, recreation and fisheries resources; over 700 delegates representing governments, industry, universities and private groups — it would be most difficult, indeed presumptuous, to report or criticize the Conference except on very general lines. This editorial will be limited to a few general observations and opinions as to the value of the Conference and the results it should have.

The Resources for Tomorrow Conference was a technical conference which probed the present situation of our various natural resources, problems which may be encountered in planning development, methods of development and the areas of federal and provincial responsibility for such resources. There can be no doubt that the Conference was successful.

It created an awareness of the resource management problem which Canadians have never before experienced. In the background papers some notion of the size and nature of the problem has been irrevocably placed before us. This has been supplemented by Conference discussions and these discussions have created a more common outlook on the various resource management problems.

Among senior employees of various governments the lack of co-ordination and understanding of policy on common problems became appallingly and shamefully evident many times during the discussions. The Conference has removed the provincial blinders from the eyes of many of these gentlemen.

At the same time it must result in a more unified and more effective approach to general problems because there will be consultation between the various Provincial authorities and between Federal and Provincial authorities. It should result in more co-operation for constructive action around the B.N.A. Act rather than the negative blocking attitude we have frequently experienced in the past when tackling problems of mixed jurisdictions.

Agriculture was not an outstanding topic at the Conference. There are several possible explanations for this. Agriculture has received more attention that some other resource management problem areas and presents problems which the Conference did not seem to be prepared to tackle, especially in the fields of marketing, food stocking, and government assistance. Since many of the workshops appeared top-heavy with government personnel, this reticence may be understandable but it was a definite weakness of the Conference.

On the credit side, it was apparent that many of our resources have several alternate uses and that the decision as to which use deserves precedence should only be taken when all possibilities have been considered. In other words, there should be some authority to say that this land will be used as public park, for agriculture, for growing trees, or for a housing development. The same must apply to water resources. The challenge and the need is for planned management. Submarginal land, as was pointed out to the Conference, is usually mismanaged or land which has been put to an inappropriate use.

Recommendations of the Conference were many. Undoubtedly they will not all be implemented. It is almost certain though that their effect will be very noticeable in the next few years. How noticeable, is the question? A conference of this nature every few years, as has been proposed by Prime Minister Diefenbaker, would be helpful and in our democratic confederation

may well be necessary. It would probably be the easiest recommendation of the whole Conference to implement.

The danger remains that such Conferences could become mere "talkathons" in spite of the fact that some of the "rules of the game" for resource management of which governments were in quest have been provided by the Conference. The public should by now be sufficiently concerned to assure that this does not happen. However, there are many interests who may not, in the short term, approve of planning. So the danger exists that our resources and our heritage may continue to be prostituted without a care for Tomorrow. If we would take to heart one of the signs of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, "Only God Can Make a Tree — Let's Co-operate", we would not continue to procrastinate.

by L. G. Young

GRASS SILAGE FOR BEEF CATTLE

Publication No. 955, November 1960, Canada Department of Agriculture.

The results of studies at the Central Experimental Farm and Lennoxville Experimental Farm give information on nutritive value, palatability and effect of preservatives on grass silage. The most practical methods of hand or self-feeding are described. The use of grass silage for the breeding herd, wintering beef calves, wintering yearlings and fattening cattle of all types is given in a clear and concise way.

COVER

This crisp November day finds sheep enjoying life at the farm of Gerard Laflamme, at St. Anselme, Dorchester County.

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Observations

SECESSION

With all the talk about us (Quebec) slipping out of confederation, perhaps a look at the consequences would be worthwhile. If we secede our agriculture should really boom if we could apply some tariffs to Ontario farm products. Our standard of living might fall and we'd have to face the extra costs of embassies in foreign capitals like Ottawa (unless, of course, we could operate from the mayor's office in Hull) and we'd have to foot the bill for customs inspectors at bridges and ferry stops across the Ottawa. However we'd be able to develop our iron ore reserves on our own and sales would be good until Northern Manitoba and Ontario were developed. Against this we'd have a national flag, although we might have to do without a national anthem for awhile. Of course there would still be a problem of two languages since 10-15% of the population would be English. And

we could go on

Seriously, the claims of our French-speaking neighbours are not all hoey. If secession isn't the answer, and the status quo isn't going to hold (which is obvious) English Canada is well advised to take a critical look at the situation. I enjoy Quebec and would like to live here a while longer!

INEFFICIENCY THE SOLUTION?

In the heat of one of the discussions at the Resources for Tomorrow Conference one delegate opined: "In agriculture today many of the major problems could be solved by more inefficiency."

Canadian overproduction might be cured if all farmers became a little more inefficient but the nation would be heartily sorry.

Inefficiency would make us more vulnerable to international competition, lower our standard of living as a nation and doom those guilty to a life of little luxury. Inefficiency might remove our butter sup-

ply but it would eradicate the industry as margarine would then take over completely. As we see it, that opinion is not worth much salt.

NATIONAL FARM RADIO FORUM

8.30 p.m. over CBC Radio

NOVEMBER 27 Rural Development. A further study based on Forum opinions of Nov. 6th broadcast.

DECEMBER 4 Marketing A close examination of provincial marketing problems. (Regional broadcast)

DECEMBER 11 Quota Marketing Must we fit supply to demand through quota marketing to achieve farm prosperity?

DECEMBER 18 Marketing A further study based on Forum opinions of Dec. 4th broadcast.

SHOP WORK

The equipment you require will depend on your skills and the job but here are some suggestions.

by Prof. J. H. COOPER

Department of Agricultural Engineering

THE increasing use of farm machines and farm tractors suggests that more attention be directed toward adequate housing for this machinery to protect it from the weather and to better maintenance and servicing facilities such as a properly designed shop with adequate shop facilities to carry out this maintenance and servicing on farm equipment.

The size and layout of the shop will depend to a large extent upon the size of the individual farm and also upon the number of implements and tractors in use. The Department of Agricultural Engineering at Macdonald College has available for distribution at a small charge, the plan of a farm shop which will probably be suitable for the average farm. The farm shop should have a concrete floor, be heated for winter use, have adequate lighting, both natural and electric, so that good visibility is assured. There should be windows to light up the work bench area under daylight conditions with electric lighting to supplement this if necessary and to provide lighting when it is dark.

Hand Tools — Woodworking

For cutting wood across the grain a 26" hand crosscut saw with 8 or 10 points will suit average needs. For ripping wood, or sawing along the grain a 26" rip saw with 5 points to the inch should be used.

To drive nails a 16 ounce claw hammer is used; the claws may be used for pulling nails out of wood.

A set of socket type wood chisels, 1", ½" and ¼" may be used for paring wood, to make mortises, dados, etc.

A try square is a useful work bench tool; it is used to see if one face of the work is square with another; to lay out lines at right an-

gles to an edge or face; also may be used for measuring short distances.

An 18" by 24" framing square may be used to square up large work; to cut rafters, stair risers, etc.

For measuring distances a flexible steel rule or tape may be used. These come in a number of lengths; the more popular lengths being 6, 8 and 10 ft. depending on individual preference and the size of the work.

A plane is used to level and smooth a wooden surface along the grain—a metal jack plane being commonly used. To plane across the grain, an end plane is recommended.

Circular holes may be drilled in wood by means of a brace and auger bit. A set of auger bits from ¼" to 1" (increasing in size by 1/16") will suit most needs. For holes larger than 1", an adjustable expansion bit should be used.

A marking gauge is useful in laying out work. For example—the width of a board may be quickly and accurately marked by holding the block of the gauge against an edge and the spur of the gauge marks the width as the gauge is pushed along the board.

A 24" carpenter's level is a use-

ful tool in levelling up work such as beams or joists; it may also be used to make sure that members are vertical or "plumb."

A set of screw drivers, for slotted screws, and possibly square socket screws, small (6") medium (10") and large (16") is essential.

A keyhole saw is used to start an interior cut (after drilling a hole) in a piece of wood. It may also be used to cut along a curved line.

A useful tool when doing rough work is a carpenter's bench axe.

An assortment of different sizes of "C" and bar clamps may be used to hold various parts together for assembly.

To finish curved surfaces, a draw knife and spoke shave are generally used.

For prying or dismantling, a 24" wrecking bar is useful; it may also be used to pull out large nails which cannot be pulled with the claw hammer.

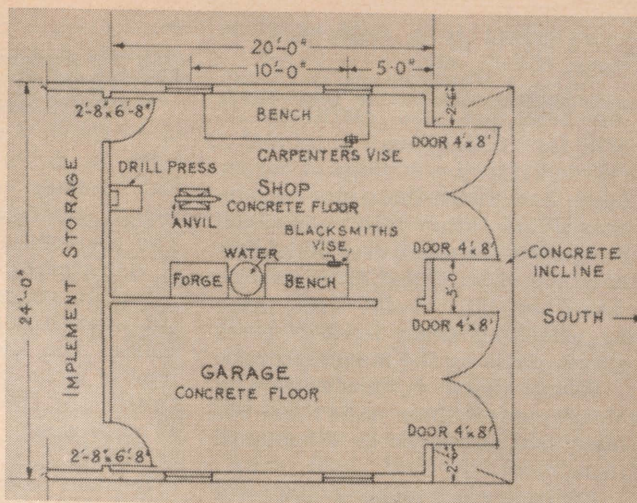
A sturdy workbench, equipped with a woodworker's vise, is also needed.

Electrically Powered Tools

These are extremely useful and efficient tools where the quantity of work justifies the investment. It is up to the individual to determine if the investment is warranted.

An 8" or 10" tilt arbor circular saw is used to saw wood across or along the grain or at an angle as desired. The size of table will depend to some extent upon the size of material to be cut but it is always better to have a large table. The horsepower of the electric motor should not be less than ½ H.P. and where production is important should be ¾ H.P.

A 7" bench grinder with coarse and fine wheels is used for general metal grinding and also for sharp-



Suggested layout for farm machinery shop.



ening edged tools such as plane irons, chisels, etc.

Portable electric drills for drilling holes are also useful—a $\frac{1}{4}$ " drill for drilling small holes and a $\frac{1}{2}$ " drill for the drilling of larger holes. Sometimes these may be purchased as kits with additional equipment for other uses which are of good values. These drills may be converted into useful drill press by attaching them to drill press stands made by the manufacturers.

When there is much sawing along curved lines a 14" or 16" band saw should be an economical investment.

Portable electric hand saws are good when the work cannot be brought to the circular saw. Where electric power is not available these are powered by small gasoline engines.

Metal Working Tools

Wrenches—A good assortment of wrenches is needed to screw up or to unscrew bolts, nuts, cap-screws, etc., which are found in farm machinery.

These may be subdivided into two groups:

(a) Adjustable Opening:

(1) Pipe wrenches which are used to turn pipes or other shapes which have no flat surfaces to turn them. Such wrenches of 14" and 18" size are most useful.

(2) Adjustable open end wrench—this wrench has worm screw adjustment whereby the wrench opening is set to the proper width. A 10" wrench will fit most nuts in farm machinery; an 18" wrench will cover all the larger ones.

(3) "Vise-grip" pliers—these have a high mechanical advantage and are used for holding or turning a wide variety of fastening devices.

(b) Fixed Openings:

(1) Open end wrenches—these are usually made with different sized openings at either end. Sizes ranging from $\frac{3}{8}$ " to 1" by sixteenths of an inch will fit about 90% of bolts and nuts.

(2) 12 point "box" or "box-socket" wrenches are used where more pressure must be exerted by the wrench and are commonly used where it is impossible to use the socket wrenches mentioned in (3) below. The size range should be the same as in (1) above.

(3) 12 point socket wrenches—these are usually purchased in kits with the range by sixteenths in sizes of sockets from $\frac{3}{8}$ " or $\frac{7}{16}$ " up to 1- $\frac{1}{16}$ " or $\frac{1}{8}$ ". The square opening in the socket used

for a drive is $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Handles recommended; a ratchet, speeder, "Tee" handle, extensions—6" and 12".

Files are used to remove metal or to finish a metal surface. They come in different forms such as flat, round, or "rat-tail," half-round, square and three cornered. The coarseness or fineness of cut is indicated by the following terms—rough, coarse, bastard, second cut, smooth and dead smooth. The coarser the file the faster it will remove metal but it leaves a rough finish; the finer files remove metal more slowly but leave a smoother finish.

Recommended for general shop work on the farm:

(1) a 10" or 12" flat, bastard file for rough, fast cutting,

(2) an 8" or 10" mill bastard flat file for finer work,

(3) a 6" and a 12" round bastard file for enlarging round holes,

(4) triangular or 3 cornered files for sharpening saws.

Hack Saws. Those with the full pistol grip and a sturdy frame which will take blades from 8 to 12 inches in length are the ones found to give best service. A blade with 24 teeth to the inch is best for general shop use; where thin material is being sawed a blade with 32 teeth should be used. A general rule here is that at least two teeth should contact the work when sawing to prevent jamming of the blade and breaking teeth.

Metal Drills—High speed or special alloy straight shank machinist's twist drills are a good investment. Although they cost more than the carbon steel drills

they will stand up to more abuse and heating without losing their sharp cutting edge. There are two common difficulties encountered in drilling; (1) overheating because the cutting speed is too high—this may be reduced somewhat by adding a cutting oil (2) not applying enough pressure to keep the drill cutting—this causes slipping and overheating. Sizes $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ " by sixteenths or thirty-seconds as desired.

A set of machinist's taps and dies in both the National Coarse (NC) and National Fine (NF) thread series is useful in making new threads or in cleaning up old threads. The sizes recommended are $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{5}{16}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{7}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ " and $\frac{5}{8}$ ".

Cold chisels of $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 1" in cutting width are useful in cutting metal parts.

Center punches are used in laying out work to locate corners or to locate the center of a hole to be drilled.

Pin punches are useful to drive out pins whereas taper punches are used to line up holes in overlapping machine parts.

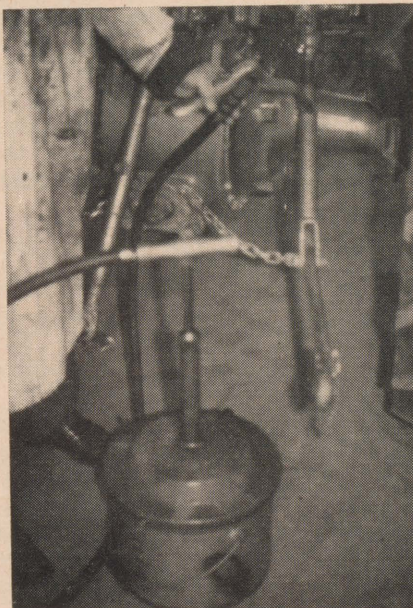
Forge Equipment

Forges are used to heat metal for forging or welding. The fuel may be charcoal, coke or smithing coal but do not use the ordinary bituminous or soft coal. A hood should be fitted over the forge to lead off the smoke and a blower provided, hand or power operated, to create a forced draft. Also necessary will be an anvil weighing 125 to 150 pounds; a 2 to 3 pound machinist's ballpeen hammer; fire tools including a rake, poker and coal shovel; an assortment of tongs to hold the work as it is being forged; hardies, chisels, swages and fullers as required.

Welding Equipment

An oxy-acetylene welding and cutting outfit will have many uses in the farm shop. It may be used to heat metal to bend it; almost all commercial alloys may be successfully welded; or it may be used with a cutting attachment to quickly cut most of the ferrous metals such as steel.

An electric arc welder may also be a worthwhile investment in the farm shop if the amount of work justifies it. Welding may be easily done by means of coated electrodes on most metals. Generally speaking the electric arc method of welding is cheaper for large parts than is the oxy-acetylene. Metal cutting may also be performed by the use



This grease gun, attached to a 25 pound pail, saves time and avoids dirt.

(Continued on page 9)

Beware of Chimney FIRES!

by Prof. A. BANTING

Department of Agricultural Engineering

With the heating season upon us a careful check of your chimney may save you trouble later on in the form of wasted heat, chimney fires, or stained walls (from excessive amounts of creosote).

Soot and creosote form in chimneys and pipes serving stoves and furnaces burning wood, coal or oil. Generally the soot is dark colour, and creosote may be shining black and burned onto the inside surface of the chimney like enamel. Creosote may also form in a cold chimney in such amounts that it runs down the inside, leaking out through the bricks, staining walls, and sometimes actually running out the cleanout hole in considerable quantities.

If a considerable quantity of soot and ash accumulates in the stove or furnace pipes it may be fired accidentally by a hot fire such as may be put on to heat up a building or a room in very cold weather. Also, such an accumulation of soot and ash may interfere with proper draft in the appliance. If a pipe fire starts accidentally it may also start a chimney fire, and usually results in completely burning out the creosote and soot. However, such a chimney fire may be extremely dangerous, especially if the householder is unprepared.

Soot formation is the result of poor combustion, as is the production of excessive smoke. If there is a noticeable amount of smoke coming from your chimney, it is an indication that combustion is incomplete and you may not be operating your stove or furnace properly. Do not confuse steam for smoke. On very cold mornings there may be enough steam generated to make a sizeable flume from the chimney, even with dry wood or coal. Smoke persists in the atmosphere while steam is absorbed and usually disappears a short distance from the chimney.

Creosote usually forms in cold chimneys and is worse where wood is imperfectly dried. Best preventatives for creosote are: 1 burn dry wood; 2. Keep fires burning briskly as a smouldering fire produces more creosote and allows chimneys to remain cold.

Along with soot and creosote in pipes and chimneys there is likely to be a certain amount of ash. On-

ly mechanical cleaning (cleaning by removal of pipes and shovelling out chimney cleanout) will remove the ash. It will also remove the soot which may lie in pipes or be loosely deposited on the walls of the chimney. Some caked creosote may be removed from a chimney by the use of a heavy chain dragged up and down inside. Both soot and creosote may be burned out. Usually creosote may be burned out of a chimney by controlled burning to be described below. Often both soot and creosote may be burned out at the same time by the use of chemicals on the fire, but this burning cannot be completely controlled either as to time, or as to intensity of the fire. However, if done often enough there is little danger of a seriously hot fire.

Burning Soot

There are quite a number of patented mixtures of chemicals which can be obtained for the burning of soot. However, the use of common salt is quite effective, and about the cheapest method available. Burning should be done during cold weather because a very hot fire is required. A fair accumulation of soot in the pipes, and in the passages of the stove or furnace may be required, too. Simply throw a cupful of common salt on the range fire, or 2 cupfuls in the furnace when a good hot fire is going. This will usually — though not always — result in burning out the soot, and may even burn out the creosote in the chimney as well.

Control of Chimney Fires

Should a chimney fire start and grow to an alarming intensity, the most effective control is to close off all drafts that admit air to the chimney through all appliances and throw a quart measure or more of common salt on the fire in the appliance.

Controlled Burning of Chimney

The burning out process is relatively simple. Wind some heavy wire around some cotton cloth in such a way that the wire forms a

sort of basket. Attach this to a chain that is a foot or two longer than necessary to reach from the top of the chimney to the bottom. Soak the cloth with kerosene (coal oil), ignite it and lower it into the chimney a short distance. It should burn off the creosote wherever the flame touches, though it may require a minute or two to ignite the creosote at any point. Work from the top down until chimney is cleared of creosote.

If the chimney is burned out regularly in this manner there should never be any worry that it will become fired by a hot fire in the appliance, and thereby create a hazard to the house.

Removal of Ash Necessary

It must be remembered that the ash accumulation in chimneys and pipes must be removed mechanically. Burning out of soot and/or creosote will not keep pipes and chimney clean. Hence a thorough cleaning of pipes and chimney by removal of the former and the shovelling out of the ash from the cleanout hole of the latter is a job that should be done at least once a year.

More Information

For more detailed information, write to Box 282, Macdonald College, enclosing \$0.25 in stamps or coin, and ask for Stencil No. 26 "Chimney Troubles, their Treatment and Prevention".

• • •

CREEPING RED FESCUE

A perennial, creeping-rooted turf grass used in lawn mixtures, creeping red fescue is widely used in pasture mixtures in Western Canada. It thrives under cool, moist conditions and is not affected by frost. A description of the grass, its history, adaptation, and uses are provided in *Creeping Red Fescue*, Publication 1122, issued November 1961 by the Canada Department of Agriculture and available through the Information Division, Ottawa.

SAVE US FROM HUNTERS

by **Albert SMITH,**
farmer of Sutton Junction

How would you like to have to lock your children in the house on your own farm all day for fear that a hunter's bullet might strike them? With every hunting season some farmers lose pets and animals, others have windows, mail boxes and insulators shot up, some have fences cut and all live in dread of a stray (or not so stray) bullet.

Following are a few incidents that have occurred recently in the district around my own farm. In mid-October I was awakened about 5 o'clock one morning by the sound of horns, dogs and shouting. A group of so-called hunters was beating our bush. Shortly afterward a group beat a bush nearby and drove three deer out into the open and down the draw in which the Village of Sutton Junction is located. Hunters who had been posted on the road at the top of the hill fired at them, right down into the Village — and one man was using an automatic! What sort of sport is that (for either hunters or villagers)?

This fall my brother-in-law was asked permission to hunt on his farm by two men. He told them to go ahead. Awhile later they returned with a station wagon load of men. He sent them packing. However, some farmers are afraid to offend groups as they have caused considerable damage when angered.

I have also heard that a few neighbours were bothered this fall by persons firing rifles from low flying planes.

Last month a neighbour went back to his sugar shanty and found all the windows and doors broken. His only recourse — to post his property, which he did.

Another neighbour was working

on his water system in a brook on his farm this fall. He heard a noise and called out. Immediately hunters fired over his head. He ran for cover, then posted his property.

One farmer heard firing in his pasture and found that a group of teenagers had cornered his sheep in some brush. They are firing into the brush trying to frighten the animals out. When questioned they claimed they thought the sheep were deer!

Before the hunting season started a chap near Sweetsburg had a horse shot by hunters using his gravel pit for target practice. He reported the incident to Provincial Police. Another farmer lost a Jersey cow to hunters last year. When found it appeared they had tried to remove some meat — from the rib-section! He reported to Provincial Police who came to the house, took details, but said they were too busy to see the animal. That was the last heard of the incident.

What can a farmer do to protect himself? A farmer in Mansonville arrested two hunters and took them to court. He had to pay \$21 costs; the hunters were fined \$1 each and \$15 costs. The farmer again took the beating. This fall I had 500 "No Hunting" signs printed. I posted my property and tried to sell the balance of the signs at cost. Many farmers were afraid of retaliation by hunters if they posted their property.

In talking with farmers, the majority would like to see hunting but with more control, although a few would like to see it banned completely. I would like to see some hunting for the simple reason that no hunting would allow deer to multiply and damage our crops. Since posting my property, hunters have respected my wishes. If all farmers would post property, they could control who the hunters are

and how they hunt. However, this is not the best remedy. Here are a few suggestions:

- 1— Anyone applying for a hunting licence should have to attend a lecture (every year) by a game warden or some other person appointed by the Department before a licence is granted.
- 2— A portion of the hunting fee should be set aside in a special fund to remunerate farmers for losses caused by hunters.
- 3— Anyone going into an area should have to report to Provincial Police or the game warden stating the day he proposes to hunt.
- 4— The use of noise-makers, barking like dogs or any other sounds, particularly the firing of rifles except for the kill, should not be permitted.
- 5— Shot guns should be used instead of high powered rifles equipped with telescopic sights.
- 6— The number of cartridges a hunter is allowed to carry should be limited to a clip of six. (I have seen hunters with more ammunition than I was allowed when serving on the front lines.)
- 7— Groups working together should be limited to three hunters not twenty or thirty men as we see today.
- 8— No rifles should be allowed in a car or truck unless broken down. Some cars go by on the roads looking like battleships with muzzles sticking out the windows.
- 9— Target practice areas should be opened by the Department issuing the hunting licence as much damage is done before the hunting season opens.
- 10— The fine for trespassing be increased from the present minimum of \$1 and maximum of \$6 to a minimum of \$25 and maximum of \$100.
- 11— The rapid co-operation of police should be assured and an education program undertaken.

If some action is not taken shortly the situation will deteriorate rapidly, and there is grave danger of a very serious incident between farmers and hunters.



The "Radios for India" project, a program by which Canadian Farm Forums will provide money for the purchase of radios for Farm Forums in India received some publicity when the first cheque was presented to the Indian Acting High Commissioner, J. L. Malhauira (3rd from right) by Howard MacDonald, Sutton Junction Forum, Quebec. Also seen above left to right are Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Pagé, Dr. H. H. Hannam, and Donald Pagé, forum member.

Milk Fever in High-Producing Cows

High-producing cows are usually the ones most likely to contract milk fever.

Occasionally this condition may attack cows before or during calving but usually occurs 3-4 days after calving when she is in full production. In most cases milk fever hits a cow between the ages of 4-8 years old but may return with each calving in good cows.

Early symptoms may be difficult to diagnose but as milk fever develops, paralysis begins to affect the hind legs. The cow staggers and finally goes down. The cow then becomes unconscious and her head and neck are kinked backward along the side. The pulse is fast and groaning and heavy breathing may occur. As she becomes stretched out, bloating begins.

There is much to be learned about the cause of milk fever. One theory is that the amount of calcium in the cow is lowered to the point where the cow cannot survive. Years ago pumping air into the udder was used as a treatment. It was only recently that a theory

was put forth to explain why this worked. When the udder is inflated with air the calcium in the blood cannot enter the udder and some of the calcium in the milk is taken over by the cow, restoring the calcium in the blood stream to a safe level and bringing recovery. The injection of calcium is used nowadays as the air method could cause mastitis. Dextrose is sometimes added because acetonemia often results after an attack of milk fever.

If a cow does fall with milk fever she should be kept up on her breast bone and not allowed to lie flat on her side. This way pneumonia (a secondary infection of milk fever) can be prevented. To prevent injury the cow should be in a well bedded stall and a veterinarian should be called as soon as trouble is evident.

SHOP WORK . . . (from page 6)

of special cutting electrodes. The transformer type "AC" welder is lower in first cost and in running

cost than is the motor generator set. It does have the disadvantage in that the work must be brought to the welder, whereas the motor generator set is portable. A word of caution with respect to transformer type welders — make sure the local electric power utility or supplier will approve the installation of these welders on their lines before you actually complete your purchase of such a welder.

Greasing Equipment

When a number of implements must be greased each day the small grease gun supplied with many implements has not proven to be entirely satisfactory—it holds only a small amount of grease, it must be refilled frequently which also leads to the possibility of the grease being contaminated by dirt or other abrasives. The grease gun shown in the accompanying illustration is a much more satisfactory unit. It is attached to a 25 pound pail and the pail remains covered until empty. The central plunger is pulled up to force grease from the pail to the high pressure gun at the end of the hose which is operated by hand forcing the grease into the fitting.

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DAHMS, DALLENBACH HEAD ENGLISH FARMERS

Cyril Dahms was re-elected President of the Quebec Farmers' Association at the Annual Meeting held in Sutton, Que., which was attended by over 160 farmers. Lawson Corrigan, of Shawville, was returned as Vice-President.

Report of the Directors showed a slight increase in the membership in the past year and a very active programme. The Q.F.A. submitted briefs to the Provincial Study Committee on the Marketing of Dairy Products and to the Provincial Committee on Agricultural Education, Extension and Research. It also approached the Provincial Government with recommendations for the revision of the hunting regulations. It co-operated with marketing boards and supported co-operatives as well as maintaining affiliation with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

Quebec Farm Radio Forum also reported a successful year, with prospects of an increase in the number of forums this season and plans for a rejuvenated Forum programme which is expected to attract several special groups on a number of occasions. Rudy Dallenbach, of Knowlton, was elected President and Mrs. Dan MacKay, Dalhousie Station, chosen as Vice-President.

French Farmers Speak Out

Digest of Major Points Contained in Resolutions Adopted by the Annual Meeting of the Union Catholique des Cultivateurs.

1. *Dairy policy* — That the price support for butter be 64¢ a pound to the purchaser for No. 1 butter

SHERBROOKE WINTER FAIR

Grand Champion steer, an Aberdeen Angus owned by Star Acres Farm, Sweetburg, sold for \$1.40 per pound.

Reserve Grand Champion, a Hereford, owned by N. G. Bennett, Bury, brought 85¢ per pound.

* * *

Best pen of bacon hogs, owned by O. A. Fowler, Kingsbury, sold for 75¢ per pound.

Second prize, won by Antonio Sevigny, Princeville, sold for 40¢ per pound.

* * *

Grand Champion lamb, exhibited by Garrett Chapman, topped the sale at \$2.25 per pound.

Reserve Grand Champion lamb went to N. G. Bennett and sold for \$2.00 per pound.

* * *

Malcolm Fraser, Sawyerville, won the beef judging contest and represented Eastern Townships 4-H Clubs at the Royal Winter Fair.

* * *

in the categories 39-92 and 40-93; that a 10¢ consumer subsidy be instituted on butter; that the price support for cheese in Quebec be set at the same level as that for Ontario at f.o.b. grading station; that the deficiency payment of 25¢ per 100 pounds for milk for manufacturing purposes be continued; that a price support of 12¢ per pound for skimmed milk powder be instituted; that the Provincial Government adopt Federal standards to define the composition and quality of dairy products; that Federal and Provincial Governments institute a policy to allow for distribution of milk in schools.

2. That the Federal Government inquire into the operations and policy of the Canadian Wheat Board; that the Canadian Wheat Board permit eastern feed mills to buy their supplies of feed grains directly from prairie producers as western feed mills are permitted to do; that a permanent policy of Federal aid on the transport of grain from west to east be instituted that would absorb all future increases in transport rates and that this policy apply also to corn produced in Ontario.

3. That the Federal Government establish the average price paid for hogs on a quarterly basis and that deficiency payments be on this

(Continued on page 23)



View of QFA annual meeting, Ski Chalet, Sutton.



Eight district and local farm forum groups in Quebec are shown here presenting, through their representatives, cheques for the Radios For India project to Rudy Dallenbach, (extreme right) president of Quebec Farm Radio Forum at the recent annual meeting of Quebec Farm Forums.

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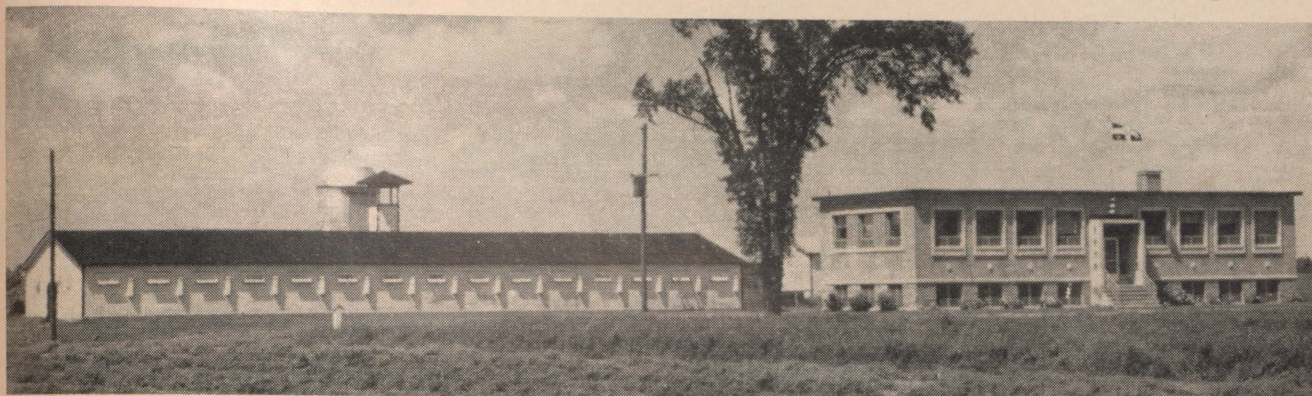
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THE FAMILY FARM

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS OF THE PROVINCE
BY THE
QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



The Quebec Artificial Insemination Centre, St. Hyacinthe, before recent enlargements.

The Provincial Artificial Insemination Service

The Artificial Insemination Centre of the Province of Quebec has been in existence since 1948. The progress made in herds to which this method of mating has been systematically applied proves the usefulness, even the necessity, of such a centre in the provincial programme of dairy herd improvement. It is encouraging to find that the number of farmers making use of artificial insemination is increasing from year to year. In fact, with its present facilities, the Centre sometimes finds it difficult, and occasionally impossible, to meet all the demands made on it by groups of breeders, even though these are usually justified.

The aim of the Department of Agriculture is to raise the income of our family farms as quickly as possible to the point where they will become profitable units. In a province in which the agricultural economy is based on dairy farming, this calls for a rapid improvement in the quality and quantity of the milk production of the individual milking cows in our herds. With a view to giving farmers as much help as possible with this task, the Department of Agriculture agreed to have the Centre enlarged so as to permit the use of an adequate number of the best sires of our chief dairy breeds. Ayrshire, Canadian, Holstein, and Jersey. As a result of this expansion, it is now possible to satisfy the desires of all interested groups in regions where it is considered that an artificial insemination service should

and can be organized with reasonable guarantee of success and permanence.

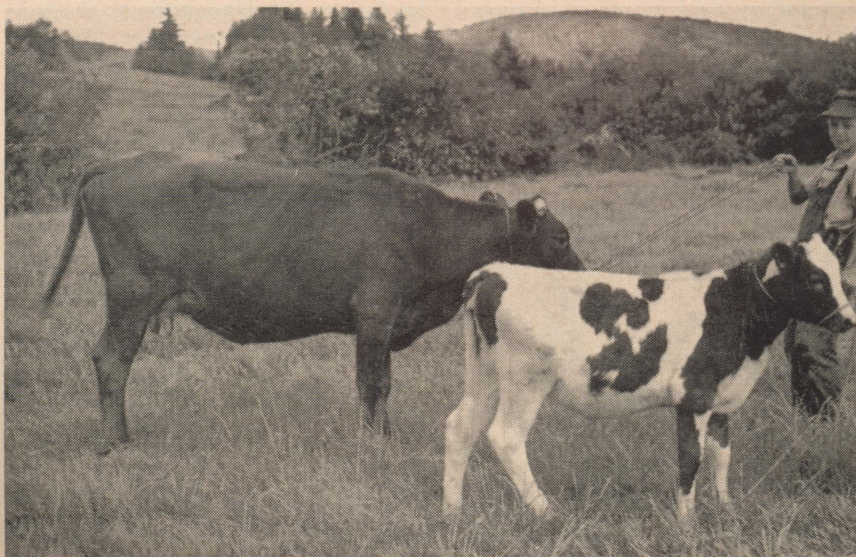
An effective method of herd improvement

The fact that, even now, the average yield of the dairy cows in this province is only 5600 pounds of milk a year should be a convincing enough argument for the urgent need of an improvement in the hereditary qualities of our cattle. Artificial insemination is the obvious means of bringing

about this improvement, because it makes the services of the best qualified bulls available to the mass of our dairy cattle. At the same time, it should be stressed that this device, promising as it is, will only be fully effective if it is backed up by the usual methods of good dairy practice; namely, serious milk testing, wise selection, proper feeding, and well-planned management. It can now be shown that hundreds of dairy farmers have almost doubled the average yield of their herds by the use of these methods, and there must be hundreds of others who would like to do the same.

In 1959-60, the average yield of the animals enrolled in the provincial postal cow testing service was

Compiled by T. Pickup, Agronome,
of the Information and Research
Service, Quebec Department of
Agriculture.



Cow with calf sired artificially by one of the bulls at the artificial insemination centre.

7,230 pounds of milk and 263 pounds of fat (3.6%). In the same year, 2051 grade or cross-bred daughters of Holstein and Ayrshire bulls of the Artificial Insemination Centre gave an average of 8164 pounds of milk and 299.5 pounds of fat (3.7%). These figures are at least suggestive. In purebred herds, average milk yields ranged from 8600 to 14,000 pounds, depending on breed and degree of herd improvement.

How the Service is organized

The artificial insemination service is made available to farmers in the Province of Quebec through the medium of locally organized breeders' clubs, each made up of the interested farmers in a district and directed by its own committee. The service is then supplied to the members' herds by an inseminator who lives in the region.

According to the regulations now in force, no club intending to use the provincial service may be organized without the consent of the director of the Provincial Livestock Service. This will not be granted until the appointed authorities have made a survey to find out whether the number of interested farmers, the density of the cattle population, and the local transportation facilities will allow the establishment of an efficient and thriving organization.

Once the club has been authorized, recruiting of members can be started during a general meeting of the interested dairy farmers convened by a representative of the Department of Agriculture. Any farmer who operates a dairy herd and can meet the requirements for membership, may join an insemination club and obtain the benefits of the service. There must be a fairly large number of members—a minimum of about 50 to begin with—in order to ensure the

Sheep Ideal For Hilly Land

Sheep have always been a sure and regular source of income for farmers in some regions of Quebec. In these districts, the rearing of sheep long remained at a more or less steady level. Examples of such favourable districts are certain parts of the counties of Beauce and Charlevoix and the lower St-Lawrence, where the land is hilly and unsuited for the growing of any kind of field crops, but where conditions are admirably adapted to the raising of sheep.

However, in spite of the advantages offered by this branch of livestock production (especially in these favoured localities) the number of sheep has been steadily de-

creasing for several years. What can be done to restore sheep-raising to its due place in our agricultural economy? Has there perhaps been too much insistence on the purity of breeds and not enough on commercial possibilities? After all, the choice of breed is not so important as the proper feeding and care of the sheep and the management of their pastures.

It should be realized that, while level land and rich, fertile soils are admirably suited to dairy farming and the raising of beef cattle, sheep are without equal for the profitable utilization, improvement, and protection against erosion of hilly land which is difficult to cultivate and low in fertility. It is worth considering whether many a farmer in these hilly districts would not be better off if he were to gradually replace his stunted, undernourished herd of cattle with a large enough flock of sheep to support him. Not only would this step lead to the diversification of our animal husbandry and the reduction of our surpluses of butter and pork which are piling up in storage, but many such farmers would have time to live, and live better.

In sheep-raising, overproduction need not be feared for some years to come. To increase the consumption of lamb, it is only necessary that our farmers produce animals of the desired quality and that the public be instructed in the uses and preparation of lamb for the table, where it would surely make a welcome change from some of our more uninteresting dishes.

Admittedly, there would be no point in removing cattle and many special crops from regions which are well suited to them, in order

(Continued on page 15)

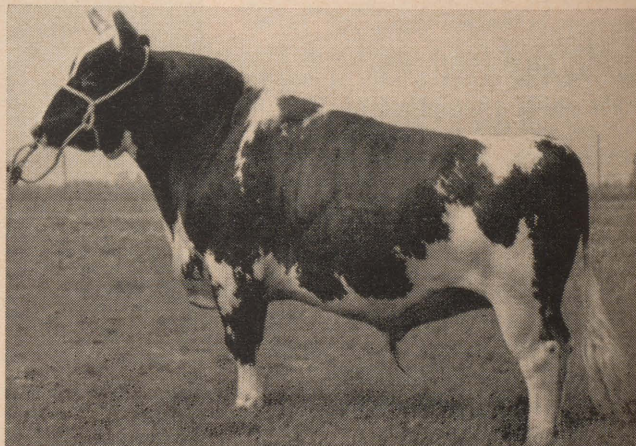
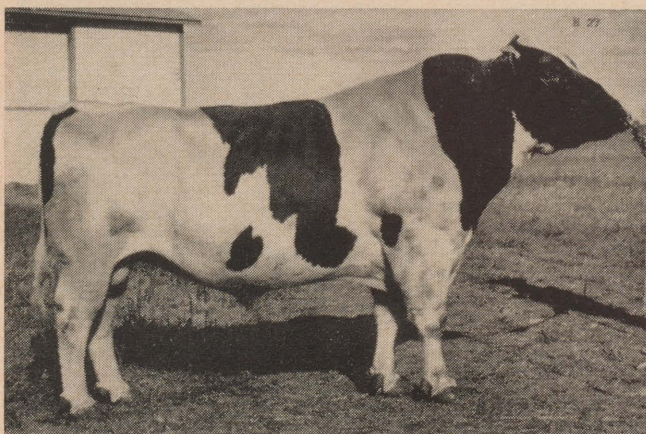
This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

officially required minimum number of dairy cattle.

Conditions of Membership

Prospective members must:

- 1) apply for admission using the official form provided by the Centre or the club;
- 2) pay his membership fee, from then onward;
- 3) undertake to have at least four cows a year inseminated;
- 4) carry out Postal Cow Testing or R.O.P. testing;
- 5) submit his herd to all tests and control measures considered necessary for the discovery and elimination of contagious diseases;
- 6) keep a herd register;
- 7) follow, in its entirety, a programme designed for the improvement of his herd.



Right, a Holstein bull, and left an Ayrshire bull, illustrating the quality of the bulls maintained at the Artificial Insemination Centre, St. Hyacinthe.

A LAST LOOK AT THE ORCHARD BEFORE WINTER

At this season of the year, many people are wondering if it is safe to prune their fruit trees and whether this is a good time to plant new ones, and so on. For their information, Mr. Gilles Lasnier of the Horticulture Service of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, has drawn up the following list of do's and don'ts of orchard management following the apple harvest:

REPLACEMENT: Autumn is the right time to draw up a plan for the replacement of dead or missing trees but it is not the best time to put it into effect. The planting of the trees should be carried out in the spring as soon as the ground can be dug without difficulty. Fall planting is not recommended, because young trees which have not had a chance to take root before the freezing of the soil seem to suffer from drying-out during the winter.

PRUNING: The ideal time to prune fruit trees is in spring, beginning when there is no longer any risk of severe cold spells and ending when the buds begin to burst on the trees. Pruning in the fall or winter is always risky and may even result in the death of the tree from winter injury.

FERTILIZING: It is most important that nitrogenous fertilizers be applied early in spring as soon as the grass starts to grow—that is, about three weeks before blossom time. If nitrogenous fertilizer is applied too late, not only will it have little effect on the fruitfulness of the orchard but it will also delay the maturation of the wood in autumn, thus exposing the trees to serious damage from the cold in winter. Applications of nitrogen in the fall, except in the form of calcium cyanamide, are particularly undesirable for the same reasons.

Other fertilizers, containing phosphorous and potassium, but without nitrogen, may be applied at any time during the season. However, since fertilizers have a tendency to be fixed at the surface of the soil (unless they are placed below the surface) it is better if they are applied just before a rainy period so that they will get carried down to the level of the roots.

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture.



Orchards such as this one at Ste. Famille require attention in the fall if they are to be kept vigorous and hardy.

Prune Grape-Vines Now

Grape-vines may be pruned either in the fall, after the leaves have fallen, or in spring, before the sap begins to rise. The best time is between the 25th of October and the end of November. The severity of the pruning, the amount of wood or the number of buds which should be left on the vine, is governed, not by the whim of the grower, but by the vigour of the vine, since it is this that determines the amount of healthy fruit which the plant can produce. Generally speaking, the greater the vigour, the greater the number of buds which may safely be left.

Mr. Hector Lapierre of the Horticulture Service of the Quebec Department of Agriculture says that the purpose of pruning grape-vines is threefold, namely:

- 1) to safeguard the vigour and health of the plant and enable it to resist disease;
- 2) to regulate the flow of sap and so increase the fruitfulness of the vine and help the wood to mature;
- 3) to permit the free passage of air and allow the sun to ripen the fruit and, finally, to train the vine to a regular shape which, while maintaining its strength, allows it to be protected against the cold during winter.

In short pruning, the greater part of the season's growth is removed, leaving, on each vine, only six to eight new canes and these are reduced in length to two or three buds each. This method is recommended for the less vigorous vines.

Mixed pruning consists in keeping two shoots from the season's growth very short, cutting them back to only two buds, and leaving two or three other good canes with

a length of three or four feet.

In long pruning, only long canes are left, two to four in number (depending on the vigour of the vine) and each measuring three or four feet.

Short pruning is used in the case of vines in their first and second season, long pruning being practised only after the plants are strong and well established. Canes of medium thickness are the most fruitful and the buds on them should be quite close together.

Under local conditions, grape-vines tend to be fairly vigorous and hence long pruning is generally recommended. This system produces vines which are easier to train to a good shape and work with and hence leads to freer movement of air around the grapes and better maturation of the wood. It also makes it easier to provide the vines with winter protection. Careful attention to all these details will result in a more abundant and more dependable grape harvest.

* * *

PROTECT STRAWBERRY BEDS IN WINTER

Strawberry plantations may be considerably damaged by alternate freezing and thawing at the end of autumn and during the winter. The trouble can be prevented if the rows are covered with a layer of straw about two or three inches thick, so that changes of temperature are not so abruptly felt at the level of the plant.

Oat, barley, or rye straw, or swamp hay can all be used as protective material; unlike manure, they do not pack down so densely as to smother the strawberry plants. The most important precaution to be taken is to choose clean straw; that is, free from weed seeds which

might come up next spring.

As regards the date of application, this will vary from one year to another, according to the weather. Mr. Philippe Martin of the Quebec Department of Agriculture recommends, as a general rule, that the straw should be applied when the temperature goes down to about 20°F. Under such conditions, the top inches of soil will have been hardened by frost and the work will be easier to do. By then too, the strawberry plants have entered into their resting period.

The following spring, a close watch should be kept on the plantation, and the straw must be removed from on top of the rows as soon as the leaves at the heart of the plants begin to turn slightly yellow. Instead of being taken away to be burned, the straw which has been lifted off the plants is left lying between the rows, where it serves as a mulch to retain moisture, hinder the growth of weeds, make picking easier after rain, and help to keep the berries clean.

This method of protecting strawberry plants during winter is used by all good growers: those who have not found it satisfactory are simply the ones who have delayed too long in uncovering their plants in spring.

HOW TO PROTECT SHRUBS IN WINTER

With the coming of autumn, the shrubs which have decorated our homes and gardens during the summer enter their resting period. If

we wish to enjoy their flowers and foliage in the future, we must protect them from being damaged in winter, writes Mr. Roland Gilbert of the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

Snow is both a protector and a destroyer. It shelters shrubs from cold but, unless they are protected in some way, it also weighs down and breaks stems and branches. The same applies to freezing rain. However, protection can easily be provided if the shrubs are encircled with strong string or twine (the end of which is fastened to a stake) so that the branches are held in and prevented from spreading. This method works well in the case of reasonably tall shrubs such as spiraea, honeysuckle, philadelphus, etc., but in the case of conifers and roses it is less effective.

Rose trees, being more delicate, must be earthed up, that is to say banked to a depth of eight or ten inches with soil and then sheltered with leaves or branches of fir which will hold the snow early in winter. On the other hand, climbing roses must be unfastened from their trellis, partially uprooted and laid on their side before being covered with soil and leaves.

Conifers should be generously watered in the fall so that they will have a good reserve of water for the winter. Snow fencing can be used very effectively to protect shrubs against snow and freezing rain: separated into the required lengths, it makes very suitable corsets for the plants.



A fine hedge in winter.

WATCH EGG QUALITY

Over a number of years, it has been found that the grading of eggs is not an easy matter, and that their quality does not remain constant under normal storage conditions. The rapid deterioration of the albumen (the liquefaction, or turning watery of the white) is mainly held responsible for the trouble. It is probable that a number of factors contribute to this. However, it is possible to prevent deterioration by using certain methods which tend to protect the initial quality.

Mr. Roger Paiement of the Provincial Poultry Division recommends the following effective programme:

1. Choose laying birds of a strain proven by yield trials to be capable of producing eggs of good quality;
2. Keep litter and nests clean so that eggs will not get soiled;
3. Collect eggs four times a day; oftenest in the morning;
4. Cool eggs immediately after gathering them;
5. Keep eggs in a clean, ventilated place, at a temperature of 55 to 60°F. and a relative humidity of 70 to 80%;
6. Case the eggs every evening, placing them with the large end uppermost;
7. Deliver eggs to the grading station twice a week;
8. Use cases and cartons which are clean and in good condition;
9. Clean only dirty eggs, using steel wool or sand-paper;
10. If washing is unavoidable, use warm water (110 to 125°), and a recommended detergent. It is most important to change the water frequently. Eggs must not be left in water for more than 7 minutes at the longest. They must be perfectly dry before being cased.

Experiments have shown that the feeding of corn and products containing soy beans affects the consistency of the albumen. It is therefore advisable to choose a ration consisting largely of oats and meat meal, since these contain ingredients that tend to make the white more firm. High temperatures in the poultry house cause egg albumen to decompose. To avoid this, ventilate so that the building is comfortably warm, not over 65°F.

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

STORING ROOTS AND BULBS FOR THE WINTER



Some kinds of bulbs, corms and roots, such as gladioli, tuberous-rooted begonias and dahlia tubers, after having flowered in summer, cannot be left to spend the winter outdoors but must be protected against frost, insects, and disease. They should therefore be dug up during the month of October after they have lost their leaves, and be put into a warm, dry, well-ventilated place in a cellar so that they will have a chance to dry thoroughly.

A few weeks later, any dry leaves and earth still clinging to the bulbs and corms may be removed. After having been thus cleaned, gladiolus corms should be dusted with 3% or 5% DDT for the control of thrips, an insect which is very harmful to them. Ideal conditions for winter storage are provided by a cool, dry place with the temperature between 40 and 50°F. If it is warmer than that, evaporation will lead to excessive drying out and shrinking and, to prevent this, it will be necessary to cover the bulbs, etc., with sand or sphagnum moss and moisten the floor from time to time, or leave several vessels of water standing, so that the plants retain their firmness and quality and ability to produce good blooms. The plant material should be examined periodically during the winter: anything that shows signs of decay, or is too feeble, should be thrown away. This information is supplied by Mr. Charles Legendre of the Horticultural Service of the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

Mrs. Ernest Dugas, Bonaventure County, cutting Gladioli.

Repair Farm Machinery Now

Mr. J. Bilodeau, of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, suggests that now is the time to look to the condition of farm implements. This is an ideal opportunity to take note of the parts which may be defective or broken (or are on their way to becoming so) and thus prepare the way for carrying out necessary repairs during the slack season.

If this is done, there will be no need to be caught unaware at seeding time or during haying, spraying, harvesting or ploughing, etc., when things usually have to be done just at the right time in order to ensure good yields.

A check list or schedule is an invaluable help in the inspection of agricultural machinery. Such a list should include spaces for the recording of each detail of maintenance routine and the dates when these are carried out or when parts are replaced and when oil is changed in motors and transmissions, etc. A dated record such as this is much more trustworthy than mere memory (which is subject to unaccountable lapses.)

Special notes on the maintenance of equipment used for spraying, spreading commercial fertilizer and scattering lime are given below.

In many cases, machines of this type do not last long because of the corrosive nature of the products they are used to handle. The manufacturers therefore recommend and even insist that they be given a thorough cleaning after every time they are used and especially before they are put away.

Cleaning can be done with a powerful jet of water, after which

on all the metallic parts.

In the long run, careful checking of agricultural equipment will more than repay any expenditure of time and money it may involve and it will also do much to prevent major breakdowns caused by certain small defects, such as a loose nut or bolt or a cracked part.

It's worth the trouble when one considers the amount of capital now being invested in the mechanisation of our farms.

(Continued from page 12)

to put sheep in their place. But, maintains Mr. Gerald Rousseau of the Agricultural College at Ste-Anne de la Pocatière, on land which is naturally hilly and low in fertility, the sheep is not only a rival of the dairy cow but, providing the flock be well managed, superior to it.

* * *

Many men would like to build a good reputation—if they could get rid of the one they now have.

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

all parts should be washed carefully so that all traces of commercial fertilizer, limestone or spray materials are removed. Finally, it is important and even essential to apply some rust-resistant product

The Country Lane

COMPENSATIONS FOR EARLY RISING

Best time of day is early morn
And solitude in day new-born,
While others may not wish to rise,
I see great beauty in the skies.
My puss comes in, and "Woofers" meet
Me, loudly, with a bark which greets.
In all around does light unfold
For folks like me, day's morning gold.
It seems that God made such a time
For early risers, quite sublime;
Made perfect all his world anew
To say "get up, enjoy it—do!"
With coffee steaming in my cup,
I am so glad that I am up.

Edna C. LAURIE,
Hemmingford.

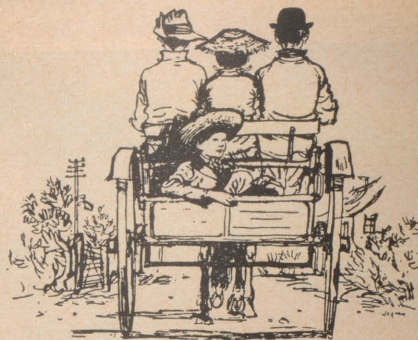
THE COMING OF AGE

I am a plant past its flowering.
The petals of youth have fallen
And litter the ground.
The honey-bee visits no more.
The seeds have matured
And the seed-pods are bursting.
The stalk grows brittle
And foliage sere.
Is this, then, the whole of life,
The birth, and the growth, and the flowering,
The worship of sun
And the intimate mating,
Reproduction of self in the seed?
Does nothing remain but the dying?
Relentless, the slow dessication?
Return to the ground?
Ah! but bird-song is sweet at the dawning!
Gay butterflies hover
And fledglings take wing.
Here's the blue of the skies
And the beauties of Autumn!
With life past its summer
I learn to stand idle
And dream of the spring!

G. P. HAWKE,
Farnham, Que.

It is better to light one small candle than to curse the darkness.

— CONFUCIUS



AUTUMN AIR

Today the autumn air was hones and thin
The ivy vine was scarlet overlaid
With patterned gold, I brought the peppers in,
Globes of polished ruby, tinged with jade.
Then at dusk, I heard the wild geese pass
Though the sky was too dark to see
This morning frost lay white upon the grass
And there was gold-leaf on the maple tree.
By these signs we put the long years by,
When thoughts are gentle sheep within the fold,
When unseen music haunts the darkened sky
And quiet days are fallen leaves of gold.

Alma Robinson HIGHEE
in Christian Science Monitor.

LEGACY

There was so little he could leave his son
But that small patch of worn out earth where he
Long years had toiled, with hope that, once begun,
His labors would bear fruit that all might see.
Hail and black frost he met with heart steadfast,
Believing always in the coming Spring,
No matter that crops failed in Summers past,
His faith and courage were a living thing
That kept his joy in life always alight.
Pleasures were simple, yet he ever saw
Each golden sunrise with a new delight,
Viewing the world with eyes that knew no flaw.
He left his son the work he had begun,
And faith, to reach from dawn to setting sun.

Frances Benham JOHNSON
in "The Country Guide"

Training for life is one thing, educating for life is another. The former emphasizes the specific, and hence must be limited to the predictable; the latter emphasizes the general, and hence in the long run is more valuable for facing the uncertain and unknown future. Thus, paradoxically, the academic approach makes for better life adjustment, but only if sufficient attention is given to the bearing knowledge has on life problems and the process of bringing it to bear on them.

Mauritz JOHNSON, Jr.

Of Moustache Cups

AND Museums

Aid to the small museum is a principal object of the Province of Quebec Museums Association.

The association was formed in 1958 for the purpose of aiding in the improvement of museums as educational institutions; acting as a clearing-house for information of special interest to museums in the province; and promoting the exchange of exhibition material and the arrangement of exhibitions in the province and elsewhere. The provincial group works closely with the Canadian Museums Association.

Members meet at different museums to study various methods of display, and hear talks upon such subjects as the preservation of documents, the detection of fakes, and the use of taped narrations in museums which have no guide-narrators. A recent meeting held at the Musée de Vaudreuil-Soulanges consisted of a workshop upon modern museum techniques of cataloguing and display.

Museums often receive more donations than they can display all the time, and they should protect themselves by having a donor sign an agreement that the museum is not committed to display the donation. They should also provide that the donor cannot take the object back without due notice, otherwise the donation may be claimed and an expensive display rendered useless.

Small museums in particular should concentrate on telling their local story rather than trying to display a mass of unrelated items. Then, too, in any one display they should not attempt to show a large number of articles of the same kind.

"Perhaps you have a collection of over 100 moustache cups," says Mrs. Nancy J. Dunbar, curator of exhibits, McGill University Museums. "Fine. Take a very few and use them in a case showing, perhaps, a man's personal belongings



Examining objects in the Musée de Vaudreuil-Soulanges at a recent workshop on museum techniques of cataloguing and display.

Our historical contribution for November presents a change of pace. It is our hope that the information contained in it will be useful to those intrigued by the tales, facts and objects of local history. It was submitted by H. G. Owen, Secretary, Province of Quebec Museums Association for which the address is 1050 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 1, P. Q.

of the specific period. STORE the rest away in a study collection where other collectors doing research may have access to them."

These and other principles of museum procedure are brought out in meetings of the association to help museums across the country tell Canada's story in the most effective way.

Historical groups and museums connected with the association include the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society, Argenteuil County Historical Society, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Brome County Historical Society, Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Canadian Railroad Historical Society, Chateau de Ramezay, Ecole des Beaux-Arts de Montréal, Fort Chambly Historic Park, Fort Lennox Historic Park, Institution des sourds-muets, Lacolle Blockhouse, Lachine Society of Regional History, Lake St. Louis Historical Society, Lake of Two Mountains Historical Society, Laurier House, McGill University Museums, Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, Musée de Notre Dame, Musée de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, L'Oratoire St-Joseph, Soeurs de Sainte-Anne,

Soeurs des Saints-Noms de Jésus et de Marie, and Stanstead Historical Society.

In addition, individuals interested in historical matters and the preservation of historic sites are associate members of the association.

The Province of Quebec Museums Association is a member of the Montreal Council of Historical Societies, founded recently to co-ordinate matters relating to the preservation of historic buildings and sites, many of which are being demolished recklessly as cities and towns expand.

Institutions which become members of the society pay \$5 a year, and have two official representatives covered by this amount. Individuals who become members pay \$2 a year.

Persons interested in forming historical societies or in establishing museums are cordially invited to seek the assistance of the Province of Quebec Museums Association.

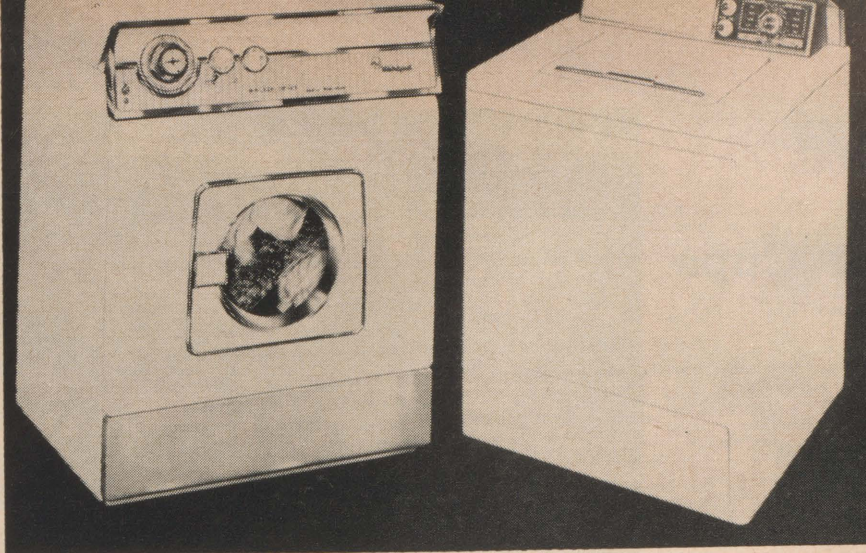
This Christmas give a gift that will be appreciated twelve months of the year and do it the easy way! Just fill in the gift subscription form on page 10 of this issue and send it along to us with your money. We will do the rest — mail a Christmas gift card notice to your friend and follow it up with monthly issues of the Macdonald Farm Journal.

\$1 for 1 year;

\$2 for 3 years.

WHAT TYPE OF

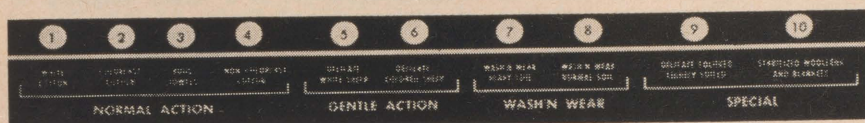
Right — Washer
opening on front.



WOULD YOU CHOOSE

Left — Washer
opening on top.

When choosing washing machines do you look
for these features



or are you satisfied
with these?

Price is not the most reliable guide. An expensive machine may have special features that are useful to some families but not to others. Among the various makes that are available there can be found (but not in any one machine) such conveniences as dials that give a choice of water temperatures for the wash and rinse cycles; water savers that control the amount of water for large and small loads; fine fabrics cycles with shorter washing periods, gentler agitation and slower spins than those for sturdier, more heavily soiled garments; lint filters; automatic dispensers for water softeners, detergents and bleaches; drop-down doors that act as scales for weighing the clothes load; warning bells that ring at the end of the cycle; immersion heaters that keep the water hot during the washing action; lighted controls, automatic soak or pre-washing treatments; and permanent directions on the machine. They are included to save time and labour, and to allow safe machine washing of fabrics from the sheerest nylon to the heaviest denim. *Their value must be weighed against the use that will be made of them, the initial cost and the possible higher maintenance expense.*



by Prof. M. JENKINS
School of Household Science

The more fundamental variations in design include:
the position of the washer opening,
the type of washing mechanism,
the method of rinsing,
the method of water extraction,
the cycle of operation.

Washer Opening

The washer door may be located at the top or front of the machine. If at the front, the top can be used as a counter work surface. Less water is required because the perforated horizontal clothes basket swishes the clothes through a comparatively low level of water contained in a larger tub. This door is usually arranged as a weighing device to check the size of the load and so avoid the danger of overloading. There are, however, some problems in use. The operator may have to bend or stretch to put clothes in or take them out. If trouble occurs in the extraction mechanism, water may spill on the

floor when the articles are being removed. In some washers only a limited amount of high sudsing detergent can be used without the suds overflowing through the door — There is no limit to the amount of low-sudsing detergent that can be used. Moreover, if the clothes are very soiled and more detergent is needed, the washing must be stopped for the addition.

If the door is in the top of the washer, separate articles can be put in or taken out easily at any time. The operator can work in a standing position, and easily lift articles from machine to table. On the other hand, more water is needed and the top cannot be used as a work surface, nor the door as a scales.

Washing Mechanism

The washing mechanism moves the clothes through the water and the water through the clothes. The most common is the agitator but there are also the tumbler (or cylinder), the agitating basket and the pulsator (modified agitator). In laboratory tests no one type has proved consistently superior to any other in ability to remove soil. In all, cleansing is done by the gentle massage of fabric against fabric or against moving machine parts, and by the current created in the sudsy water.

The agitator is made up of fins or blades moulded onto a cone that fits over a central shaft in the tub. As the cone moves back and forth, the fins catch the garments and move them through the water, creating at the same time a current in the water which aids the cleansing. The fins may be perforated or solid, vertical or spiral, of plastic or aluminum, each design claiming its own special merit.

The tumbler holds the clothes in a perforated, porcelain-enameled steel cylinder that rotates in a larger tub containing the water.

Projecting baffles catch the garments, drag them through the suds, carry them up until they fall and bump back into the soapy water.

The agitating basket has a swirl-corrugated bottom with the centre shaped like an inverted bowl. The tub is tipped slightly to one side and moved rapidly up and down. The motion swirls the clothes around and around the centre in one direction.

The pulsator has two rubber cones set on a central shaft. As this shaft rises and falls, a circular stream of clothes and water is created.

Methods of Rinsing

Thorough rinsing is as important as thorough washing. All the loosened soil must be flushed away without depositing broken-down greasy soap scum on the fabrics. The spray rinse drives the soil and soap scum from the surface of the cloth. In the over-flow rinse the water fills the tub and flows over the edge, carrying floating soil particles with it. The deep agitated rinse forces streams of water through the cloth to drive out dirt still clinging to the fibres. Several of the available combinations are listed below:

An over-flowing agitated rinse of hot, medium or cold water followed by extraction.

The deep agitated rinses, each followed by extraction.

Spray during extraction, two deep warm agitated rinses, each

followed by extraction.

A warm, then cold, spray during extraction, a deep agitated over-flowing cold rinse, then final extraction.

Several warm sprays during extraction, one deep, warm, agitated rinse, followed by further sprays, then final extraction.

Water Extraction

The common method of extraction is by spinning. The faster the spin, the drier the clothes. The wise shopper will compare the speeds of various machines because they vary considerably, and damp fabrics mean higher electric power bills if a dryer is used.

Operating Cycle

For the operation cycle, flexibility is most important. Manufacturers offer variety in pre-treatment, in the length of wash periods and in the kind and number of rinses. If the sequences can be shortened or omitted entirely, if they can be repeated by re-setting the dials, and if the temperature of the water can be controlled, there are few articles in a household that cannot be machine laundered.

Water Capacity

The wise shopper will suit her purchase to her water supply. Laboratory tests show no definite relation between effectiveness of washing and the amount of water the washers use although this may vary from six to twenty gallons for

one filling of the tub. Similar studies proved that the best results were obtained from six pounds loads of dry clothes. The usual capacities, then, of 8, 9 or 10 pounds should prove satisfactory.

Durability of Machine

After performance, the materials of which the machine is made should be examined for durability. All parts should be well braced or welded, free from sharp edges and rough screw heads that might tear clothes. Parts which come in contact with clothes should be rust proof. Gears should be enclosed, tubs and motors mounted on rubber or hung on springs to lessen vibration and noise controls should be easy to reach and operate and the purpose of each clearly indicated.

The clothes basket is usually porcelain-enamelled steel, easy to clean, moderate in cost, attractive and fairly durable. Porcelain-enamel is glass fused on a metal base. It may crack or chip from sharp blows and it cannot be repaired satisfactorily. Other materials used are aluminum, stainless steel and nickel-copper, all sturdy, long wearing, but more expensive. Aluminum, unless processed to resist discolouration, may darken from contact with soapy water but will not stain fabrics. Stainless steel and nickel copper, keep their lustre and clean easily. Rubber infused with metal is also used. It is durable, tough, flexible and also easily cleaned.

The outside housing is usually synthetic enamel on sheet metal. This enamel will scratch but it can be re-finished at home. Porcelain enameled steel is another housing material.

Maintenance

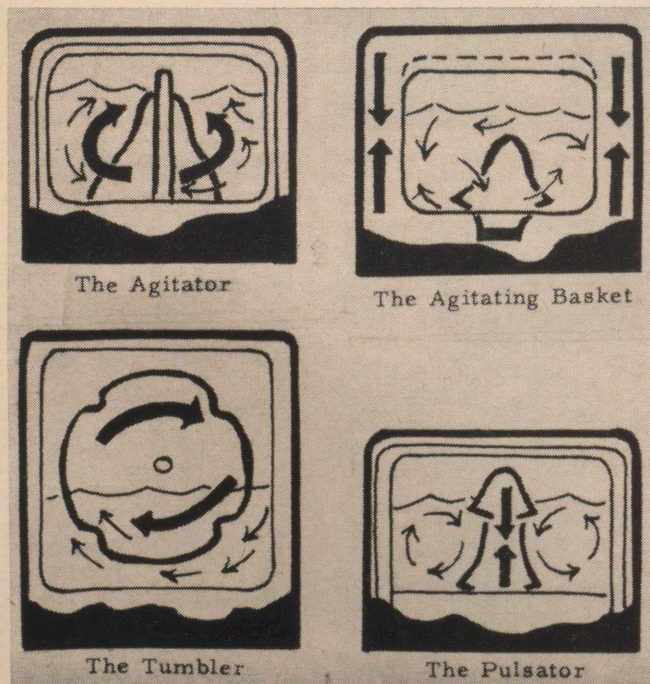
The electric motor should be insulated, grounded and protected from water. Sealed-in lubricant for permanent oiling is desirable. Before the purchase is completed, repair service, preferably in the neighbourhood, should be investigated.

And finally, the careful shopper will insist on:

1. Proper installation.
2. A home washing demonstration.
3. An instruction booklet.
4. A manufacturer's guarantee of the materials and workmanship in the machine for a specified period of time.

Memory tempers prosperity, mitigates adversity, controls youth, and delights old age.—Lactantius.

Washing Mechanisms





The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



From the Office

A history of FWIC prepared by Mrs. Keith Rand is available from Mrs. H. G. Taylor, 46 Elgin St., Ottawa, for 25¢.

* * *

Mrs. Ossington had the misfortune to break a bone in her foot and will wear a cast for some time.

* * *

Treasurers: Please keep track of amounts received in branch for Shell-Out and UNICEF cards for later report.

* * *

Secretaries: PLEASE notify the office when there is a change of convenors. It is very embarrassing to have mail sent to convenors returned from the Dept. of Agriculture, Quebec. For some reason some post offices send it back to the Dept. instead of here. Also let me know the names of new members, with addresses, so that they may receive the Journal.

WANTED

A competent stenographer-bookkeeper, capable of managing the Provincial Women's Institute office in Victoria, B.C. Women's Institute experience desirable. Applications should be sent to Mrs. R. Partington, Pres. B.C. Women's Institute, François Lake, B.C. by November 20th, 1961.

The Office has sent on your behalf sympathy to Mrs. Ellard on the death of her mother, Mrs. C. Miles, October 23rd.

SCHOLARSHIPS & BURSARIES

At the annual Assembly at Macdonald College, Oct. 24th, Mrs. G. McGibbon on behalf of the QWI presented awards to the following students. Frederica Campbell Macfarlane award, Miss Hazel Cullen, Ormstown; Mrs. Alfred Watt Memorial award, Miss Stella Stevenson, Bishopton; the Diploma Course in Agriculture, Mr. Hugh Young, Bristol.

Compton County Bursaries: Hon. C. D. French Memorial bursary to Winston Fraser, Cookshire, now studying at Bishop's University; Compton County WI bursary to Andrena Sandford, Scotstown, also a student at Bishop's University.

Stanstead County: The Estella Holmes Scholarship to Byron Humphrey, Beebe, who is taking the Teacher's Course at Macdonald College.



Melbourne Ridge picnicked at the John Hamilton home, Graniteville.

"THE FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN"

Estelle COATES,
Prov. Convenor of Agriculture

"One half of the world's population is either underfed or, because it is not getting the correct variety of foods, is malnourished"—these are the staggering problems faced by the Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which was set up late in 1945 to assist countries to pool their knowledge, energies and resources in a world campaign against hunger. In the years since then, FAO has worked ceaselessly, on a number of levels, to improve the situation. Not only have all efforts failed so far to bring any appreciable easing of the position, but the programs which are presently underway do not provide sufficient results to relieve the existing want.

To meet this growing problem, the Freedom from Hunger Campaign was officially launched on July 1st, 1960 and will conclude at the end of 1965. It is a world wide effort to conserve and develop man's greatest resource—man himself. A hungry man neither works with the energy or skill, nor enjoys the full benefits of his work, that a properly nourished man does.

The Freedom from Hunger Campaign is intended to arouse and enlighten people in all parts of the world so that decisive support for action will make food production everywhere adequate to the needs of all men. Most countries already have their own programs for agricultural development. This campaign will seek to strengthen and step-up these existing programs with the best of modern knowledge and technique, and where special problems are faced, by seeking special forms of international aid. The wide experience that FAO has gained in food and agricultural matters has helped to reveal the true dimensions of the problem of hunger and will be of great benefit in the present campaign.

Temporary relief is not the aim of the campaign. It aims at the progressive and lasting removal of hunger and malnutrition from the human scene. The basis of the Campaign is self-help. The long-term solution of the world food



Beebe W.I. wearing Kraft's hats preparatory to the tour of Kraft's Foods, Inc. at Troy, Vt.

problem will be resolved through helping the underfed countries to produce ample food for themselves. Such an undertaking, involving modern techniques and improved agricultural methods, will present many obstacles. Ignorance of elementary technical practices, lack of basic necessities like seeds, tools and water, inadequate distribution facilities, bad land tenure systems, are just a few of these obstacles that will have to be overcome. Self-help and constructive aid from the advanced countries can open up avenues of steady and striking

change for the better in the less-advanced countries.

What a challenge this campaign presents to all governments and all peoples—the “haves” as well as the “have nots”! Support that has already been offered includes:

The world fertilizer industry is financing a \$2 million, five-year campaign to encourage greater use of fertilizers. FAO pilot programs in India in the past have brought about 30-50 percent increases in crop yields through use of fertilizers.

A U.S. Corporation has offered

substantial numbers of outboard engines for FAO to use in programs of mechanizing fishing fleets in underdeveloped countries. FAO experts who have been in Ceylon since 1951 have multiplied catches many times by fitting engines to local craft.

Citizens in Holland have pledged \$100,000 to be spent on a wheat and barley breeding program for the Middle East. (High-yielding plants are among the reasons for plenty in the well-fed countries).

Here in Canada, over thirty ci-

(Continued on page 23)

The Month With The W.I.

ARGENTEUIL:

Arundel have held two concerts and a Bazaar, and have been bowling. **Brownsburg** had a Handicraft Fair and Tea and catered to a wedding; they also enjoyed slides of the British Isles. **Frontier** heard Mrs. Janet Wilson of Lachute, hostess of the Welcome Wagon, talk on her duties, and **Jerusalem-Bethany** entertained ladies of Brownsburg W. I. **Lakefield** had a Bazaar and Food Sale and entertained Arundel members. **Milles Isles** heard a paper on Nursing Care and Diseases of old age. **Pioneer** entertained Dalesville at the Carillon Museum, where they all enjoyed films of the Old Country. **Upper Lachute-East End** entertained Dalesville W.I.

BONAVENTURE:

Black Cape assisted at a Blood Donor Clinic and served lunch at an Agricultural Fair. **Matapedia** had Miss McQuat to demonstrate supper dishes and party snacks, all of which were sampled and enjoyed. **Restigouche** gave a picnic for two communities, with prizes, candy and treats for the children. A report was also received from Port Daniel.

BROME:

Abercorn have painted their Hall, and **South Bolton** have added a septic toilet to theirs, by the means of money raised at Bake Sales. **Sutton** report a new member, a Silent Food Sale, and a donation to the school for prizes in Home Economics.

CHATEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON:

Dewittville sponsored a Gypsy Tea Room at Huntingdon Fair, and **Dundee** had a visit from the County President, Mrs. W. Middlemiss, who spoke on the aims of the W.I. for the coming year. **Hemmingford** report a “best yet” School Fair with a big increase in the number of entries. Handicrafts made by members were on display at this meeting. **Howick** observed a silence in memory of two members who died recently—Mrs. W. F. Welch and Miss Annie Hamilton. Two scholarships and 12 prizes for Woodwork and Home Economics were awarded for the coming year at Howick High School. **Huntingdon** have made a substantial loan to a High School pupil. Mrs. E. M. Wood spoke on a recent trip to Los Angeles, showing pictures of Disneyland, Marineland and the Wayfarers Chapel. **Ormstown** entertained members of the High School Staff. Mrs. Riser, a world traveller, was the guest speaker, and she

thrilled her audience with her talk and slides on Japan.

COMPTON:

Bury made and donated a quilt to a family who lost all their belongings by fire, and catered to a wedding. **Cookshire** held a reception for the local High School teachers. A scholarship awarded jointly by East Angus and Cookshire was won by Mavis Richardson. **East Angus** held a successful Paper Drive, and **East Clifton** observed their 40th Anniversary. Charter members, ex-members, and present members were entertained in the W. I. Hall, when the minutes of the first meeting were read, and the roll call was “Name an Instance that W. I. members helped to bring about.” A wonderful address was given by Mr. Neil Tracey of the C.N.I.B. **Sawyerville** entertained County officers and members from a neighbouring branch. **Scotstown** members received a QWI Maple Leaf pin, as a souvenir, compliments of the branch. Their subscription to the Federated News was renewed. A report was also received from Brookbury.

GASPE:

Wakeham report that Mrs. Ruby Miller had 39 entries out of a possible 48 at the County Fair. A report was also received from York.

GATINEAU:

Aylmer East enjoyed a talk by Mr. Carriere of Hull Institute of Technology on the work of the school and its plans for new classes. **Kazabazua** entertained the “Grandmothers” at a party, and **Rupert’s** roll call was to name the oldest grandmothers you have ever known. A film on a trip to Florida was shown by Mrs. McGregor. **Wright** had Mrs. H. Ellard, QWI. President as their guest speaker, her subject being “Education.” **Wakefield** members brought in bulbs, which will be planted in the grounds of the local hospital, and slides of Australia were shown by their Agriculture convener. A report was also received from Eardley.

JACQUES-CARTIER:

Ste. Anne de Bellevue enjoyed an interesting talk on interior decorating, given by Mrs. Betty Emmett, who also demonstrated how to make useful and decorative articles with ceramic tiles. A very colourful display was seen, of different kinds of tiles, and examples that had been made from such things as metal lids and empty jars, covered with tiles.

MEGANTIC:

Inverness have completed their picnic grounds and erected one table, with plans for a second. A report was also received from **Kinnear's Mills**.

MONTCALM:

Rawdon visited the "Moore Museum" and a 120 year old church that has been restored. Their annual Sale and Raffle was again successful.

MISSISQUOI:

Cowansville exchanged recipes, and **Dunham** had a talk on the American Indians, on **Pauline Johnson**, and a contest on Indians, all given by **Mrs. Cutts**. Their roll call was "Why I am a W. I. member." **Fordyce** passed a motion that members wear their W. I. pins at meetings, or pay a fine. Tribute was paid to the late **Dag Hammarskjold**. **Stanbridge** held a School Fair and the County Hobby Show. **Mrs. J. B. Moore** was presented with a Life Membership at the semi-annual meeting of this County.

PAPINEAU:

Lochaber supported a "Radios for India" project, and are preparing copies of an address on T.V., to be given to each member.

PONTIAC:

Beech Grove donated 100 gallons of fuel oil to a needy family. **Clarendon** had an interesting discussion—"Should Women be on School Boards"—their



W.I. members enjoying picnic last August at Haven Isle, South Bolton.



Presentation of honorary membership to Miss Sophia Armstrong May 19th, 1925. Ladies present included Miss Abbie Pritchard, Miss Jennie Armstrong, Mrs. W. J. Thompson, Mrs. R. W. Hodgins, Mrs. W. J. Murray, Miss Sophia Armstrong (sitting), Mrs. Horsfield, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Edith Edey.

decision was that some women are suitable, but not the majority. A contest "Heroines of Songs" was conducted by **Mrs. Leonard Horner**. **Fort Coulonge** heard an article written by **Mr. E. Peach**, principal of **Aylmer High School**, entitled "He taught as one who had authority." In this, **Mr. Peach** pointed out that the word Education comes from a Latin word meaning "to lead out," and that a good teacher was a leader—OUT. **Quyon's** project is to improve the condition of the town street. Their roll call was 12 Household Hints in booklet form, and these were judged. **Mr. Beaupré**, the guest speaker showed and explained articles used by the blind. **Shawville's** program was in charge of **Mrs. Art Hayes**, convener of Citizenship, who introduced **Professor MacDrummond** of **Macdonald College**, who spoke on immigration. A report was also received from **Stark Corners**.

QUEBEC:

Valcartier members are to teach simple sewing in the school, and they are collecting clothing for U.S.C.

RICHMOND:

Cleveland heard a report by a Pilgrimage of Youth delegate on her trip to New York. A "Hanging Basket" contest was won by **Mrs. C. Pease**. **Melbourne Ridge** entertained members of the Young Women's Institute. Many contests were enjoyed and the prize for the best Hallowe'en mask was won by a guest, **Mrs. John Levitt**. **Richmond Young Women** prepared a radio broadcast. The script read by **Mrs. G. Morrison** was entitled "Will Nuclear Tests Poison the Earth?" **Richmond Hill** had members of **Windsor W. I.** as their guests. Two quilts have been finished and a Chicken Pie Supper held. **Shipton** held a big School Fair, and **Spooner Pond** had an exhibition of flowers and vegetables, with prizes for the children. Their roll call was "Bring your Favourite Apple Dish" and the selection included pies, dumplings, squares, jam and cookies, which were later auctioned.

ROUVILLE:

Abbotsford enjoyed a talk by **Mrs. Reid**, School Nurse, on her work, both in the schools and with retarded children. Two films were shown, courtesy of the Bell Telephone Company—**Sky Watch 55** and **The Nation in Touch**. Jelly was brought in to be sent to the **Montreal Diet Dispensary**.

SHEFFORD:

A cooking contest was the feature of the County meeting, with the **Waterloo-Warden** branch as hostesses. A fine display of rolls and White Cakes was judged by **Mrs. Edna Irwin**, with prizes going to **Mrs. Bessie Smith**, **Mrs. Mary Sicard**, **Miss Alice Ashton** and **Mrs. Muriel Coupland**. The cooking was later auctioned by **Mrs. Coupland**, with proceeds going to County Funds.

STANSTEAD:

Ayers Cliff had an address on "Why the W. I. was formed." This branch is canvassing for the **CNIB**. **Beebe** had a visit from the Home Demonstration Agent of **Orleans County, Vt.** Members displayed handicrafts at the meeting and are also canvassing for the blind. **Ways Mills** had a guest speaker, the subject being "Present Trends in Education; this was followed by a question period. **Minton** had an address by a school principal, his topic—"Problems found in our schools today."

FRENCH FARMERS . . .

(from page 10)

basis; also that a \$1 premium be re-established for Grade B hog carcasses.

4. That the Unemployment Insurance Act be amended so that all categories of farm employees might be insured.

5. That a program of crop insurance involving participation by the State and farmers be studied and prepared.

6. Demanded the revision of municipal and school tax base.

7. That the Provincial Government amend expropriation laws to allow maximum one-year delay in reaching a settlement in case of arbitration.

8. That the necessary legislation be adopted to provide for a standard and uniform electricity rate for the whole province and also that the hydro-electric industry be nationalized.

9. That a greater number of agronomes and the freeing of agronomes from secondary work to allow them to spend more time on farm management problems; also requested the Government to pay 75% of the salary of an agronome to professional farm organizations making use of the services of an agronome.

10. That the Provincial Government provide free books to students of intermediate agricultural schools and that only students with a sufficient education to benefit fully from instruction in these schools be admitted. Also that these agricultural schools institute another course of study devoted to those students who do not have the nec-

MACDONALD STUDENTS REGISTERED 1961

Institute of Education	757	
B. Sc. (H. Ec.)		
First Year.....	45	
Second Year.....	25	
Third Year.....	17	
Fourth Year.....	18	105
B. Sc. (Agr.)		
First Year.....	65	
Second Year.....	47	
Third Year.....	69	
Fourth Year.....	46	227
Diploma Course (Agr.)		
First Year.....	20	
Second Year.....	8	
Third Year.....	2	30
Graduate Students..		85 (approx)
		1,204

essary basic preparation or talent to take the regular course.

11. Considering that professional farmers are often affected economically by agricultural over-production caused partially by non-farmers who develop large production units for certain products, the meeting asked that all professional farmers join the Union Catholique des Cultivateurs as soon as possible so that the Union can control the profession, and also that the possibility of making agriculture a closed profession so that only bona fide producers would have the right to market agricultural products be studied.

THE SPRUCE BOG

16mm color - sound. Running time: 23 minutes.

Produced by the National Film Board of Canada, 1956.

A description of the conditions under which a spruce bog is formed, with details of the plant types found at successive stages of development from open water to mature spruce forest. Time-lapse photography illustrates the growth and decay of vegetation preceding the appearance of sphagnum moss which chokes off water to make the floor of the forest. The film discusses the commercial uses of peat extracted from such bogs, and the value of black spruce to Canada's pulp industry.

*Available from
Film Library,
Macdonald College*

FREEDOM FROM HUNGER . . .

(from page 21)

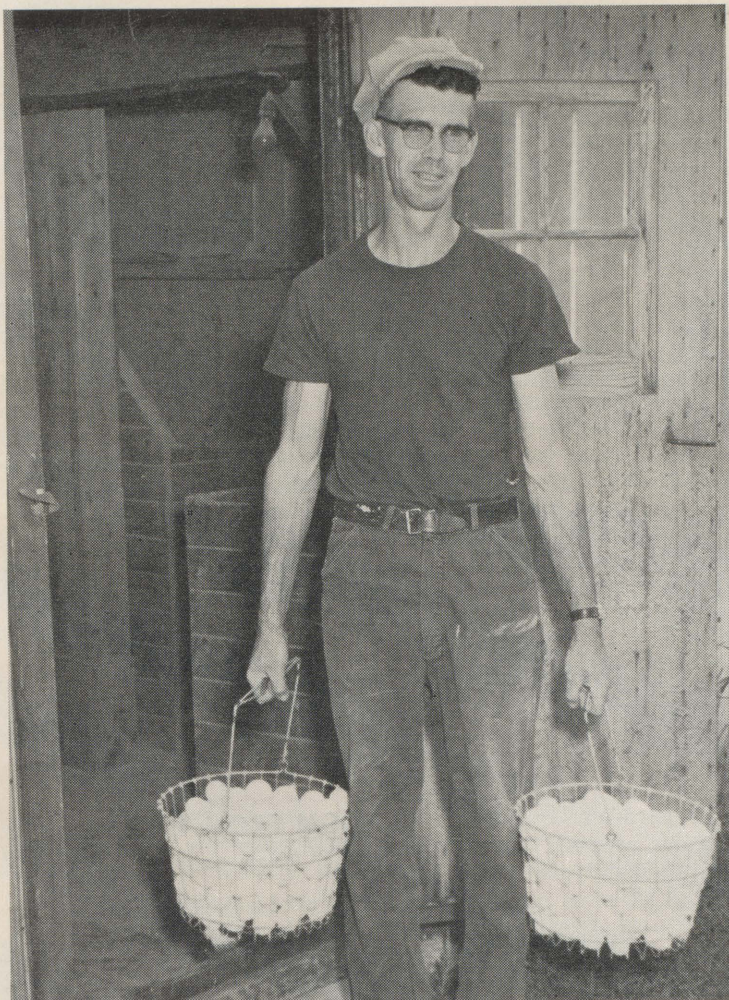
tizens organizations, including our own FWIC, and both Protestant and Catholic churches, have pledged their support to the campaign.

You may ask "What can I as an individual do to help?" The campaign is voluntary. Freely given understanding and support of millions of men and women, individually or in groups, and associations all around the world will help to achieve its objectives. Individuals may contribute money to fund collections, buy campaign publications and help to distribute them, and promote amongst their friends and associates the study of the facts of hunger and malnutrition and the nature of food production and distribution. Unity makes for strength and effectiveness and the individual can bring these qualities into support of the campaign by forming or joining groups and associations to further general and specific campaign objectives.

It is not expected, nor even considered possible, that the world food problem will be solved by the time of the formal conclusion of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign at the end of 1965. What is hoped is that by the conclusion of this campaign, the people of the world will better understand this major problem which mankind faces and that world determination will solve it permanently.



Members of the Executive of Union Catholique des Cultivateurs. Seated, from left to right: Marcel Dubuc, J. B. Lemoine, President; Lionel Sorel, P. E. Bolté; standing, from left to right: François Nadeau, Louis-Philippe Poulin, Aristide Pelland, Joseph Bouchard, Gilbert Fillion.



HE SELLS "HAUGH UNITS"

Jim Dunbar gets Premium over current prices for two-thirds of his market-egg output.

Let us introduce Mr. J. M. Dunbar of Chicdale Farm, R.R. 2, Wroxeter, Ont. We are proud to be associated with him, and other poultrymen of his calibre.

Jim Dunbar has a flock of approximately 5,500 layers. He has always been concerned about egg quality, as well as high production. In the spring of 1961, he became one of the "first few" (if not the first) poultrymen in Canada to market his eggs subject to the "Haugh unit" test, as well as to customary candling and grading.

During the hottest part of mid-summer, the eggs from his pullet flock scored up to 82 in "Haugh units", while eggs from his moulted hens scored as high as 78. These

scores brought him a premium of 1 per cent per dozen over current market prices, on two-thirds of his output.

Dunbar aims for quantity as well as quality. One flock of 2,000 pullets turned in a record of 248 eggs per bird in 333 days. His general plan is to take 10 to 11 months' production from pullets . . . then moult them and keep them for 5 to 7 months' additional production.

Poultrymen of Dunbar's calibre demand service, as well as high quality feeds, from their feed suppliers. They get BOTH from Pioneer-Cafeteria. Dunbar has fed Pioneer-Cafeteria feeds exclusively for 10 years.



PIONEER-CAFETERIA FEEDS LTD.

5200 AVE. HENRI-JULIEN, MONTREAL

Quebec • Toronto • Winnipeg • Calgary • Saint John, N.B.

